

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

A BILL was passed in the Cherokee legislature, in session at Tahlequah, providing for the removal of all intruders now in that nation contrary to law.

DR. ANDREW MCFARLAND, a well-known authority on insanity, committed suicide at Jacksonville, Ill.

The British bark Samuel Brothers, Capt. Linnes, reached New York from Antwerp with four of her crew gone. They were swept overboard during a storm.

A FIRE which originated in a boat and shoe house in Minneapolis caused a loss of \$500,000.

A CYCLONE swept over Ohio, doing great damage at Lawrence, Akron and Ashtabula and killing several persons.

GEORGE LAFERIA and an unknown German were killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at a gas well near North Washington, Pa.

A TERRIFIC windstorm swept over the cities of New York, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, doing great damage and injuring several persons, some fatally.

NICHOLAS ENJENS, of Houston county, Minn., was killed by falling and driving the stem of his pipe into his throat.

A 16-YEAR-OLD son of L. B. Cochrane and a 10-year-old son of E. Walton, merchants of Medicine Hat, Man., were frozen to death in a blizzard.

The total earnings of the Michigan railways from January 1, 1891, were \$60,124,489, an increase over 1890 of \$702,127.

A GREAT amount of damage was done in Washington, D. C., by a hurricane and two persons were killed and several others were injured. A section of stone balustrade around the roof of the white house was blown down, carrying with it a portico at the eastern basement entrance.

AT Dubuque, Ia., two highwaymen shot a street car driver fatally and made off with the cash box.

At Paragould, Ark., fire did \$100,000 damage.

A BREAK in the East New York conduit precipitated a water famine in Brooklyn, and big factories had to close down for want of steam, throwing 50,000 persons out of work.

LOTTIE TEMPLE, trotter owned by O. P. Alford, of Lexington, Ky., and valued at \$2,500, was shot by an unknown person.

In Boone county, Neb., Fred Fritz, who had been wanted for thirty-eight years for embezzlement at St. John's, Kan., was captured.

COMMANDER FARNCHAR, chief of the naval bureau of yards and docks, will ask for an appropriation of \$3,529,676 for his department.

SAVANNAH Cincinnati firemen were buried in the ruins of a burning building and were with difficulty taken out. All were badly hurt.

Mrs. JONES GEORGE, of Columbus, Ind., dreamed that her daughter—3 months old—died, and that she saw her as an angel. The dream awoke her, and she found her baby was really dead.

The imports of gold for the month of October were \$16,897,945 and the exports were \$8,003,505.

The immigration returns for October showed that immigration was still very large and constantly increasing.

The exports from the United States for the month of October were valued at \$102,933,296, the largest in the history of the government. Imports for the same period were worth \$61,705,239.

THE Ute Indians were killing deer by thousands in Colorado, taking the skins and leaving the flesh untouched.

JONES POWERS, a laboring man of Sheridan township, Mich., was said to be afflicted with a malignant type of genuine leprosy.

SALTOK Lake that appeared on the Colorado desert in Colorado some time ago was rapidly disappearing.

Two world's records were broken at Stockton, Cal. From Frou Frou, a yearling filly, was driven a mile in 226, and Faust, another yearling filly, paced a mile in 223.

Since 1888 Illinois has expended \$4,778,160 in erecting and maintaining charitable institutions.

PRASIDE fires a few miles west of Cobert Station, I. T., destroyed great quantities of hay and did much damage to buildings occupied mostly by poor settlers.

A FIRE at Fremont, O., destroyed the works of the Thomson-Houston Carbon Company and the McLean spike works. The total loss was about \$50,000, with insurance of \$145,000.

At Irwin, Pa., the Farmers' and Miners' Deposit bank suspended. The assets and liabilities were said to be equal.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has directed revenue vessels to cruise along the Atlantic coast from the St. Croix river to Charleston, S. C., from December 1 to April 1, for the purpose of affording relief to all vessels found to be in distress.

The furniture store of C. N. Schultz at Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

FALLING limbs of trees at Raleigh, N. C., struck two boys, Charles Stone and John Briggs, fatally wounding them.

The condition of cattle throughout the country was reported to be generally good.

A TORNADO in Allegheny county, Pa., unroofed hundreds of houses, and many poor families on the eastern slope of the mountains were homeless.

The report of Gen. Kimball of the lifesaving service shows that during the past year the total value of property saved was \$15,783,950; total value of property lost, \$1,336,845; total number of persons saved, 3,441; total number lost 50. The cost of the service was \$10,201.

AT Moweaqua, Ill., Ed and Grant Atteberry were arrested for the murder of their father, D. J. Atteberry.

A FIRE that broke out in the American house stables at St. Albans, Vt., destroyed eight business blocks and the Congregational church. Loss, \$100,000.

The Second Avenue Passenger Railway Company's car barn at Pittsburgh, Pa., with contents were burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

The Dallas (Tex.) Dressed Beef and Packing Company's plant was burned, causing a loss of \$200,000; insurance, \$50,000.

TWO WORKMEN were killed and six fatally injured by a landslide on the Northern Pacific road near Canton, Wash.

WHILE scinting in a creek near St. Joseph, Mo., Abner Wilson, a farmer, found a coffee-pot containing \$670 in gold.

G. CASSARD & Co., provision and pork dealers at Baltimore, Md., failed for \$125,000.

The First national bank of Wilmington, N. C., closed its doors.

COT. J. H. FRENCH, a Boston broker, failed for \$900,000.

THERE was evidence of the existence of an organized squadron of opium smuggling vessels on the Pacific coast.

NAT HADLEY, a negro murderer, was lynched by a mob near Gourdin, Tex.

A TRAIN on the Queen & Crescent road was wrecked near Joyce, Tenn., and one man was killed and five injured.

CHARLES EMENTON, aged 46, and his son John, aged 18, were drowned in the lake at Chicago by the capsizing of a yacht.

AT the leading clearing-houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 27th aggregated \$1,607,490,663, against \$1,253,034,788 the previous week. The decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1890 was 13.6.

WILLIAM SMITH was under arrest in Chicago on the charge of running off the hands of his 9-year-old daughter.

A DRUNKARD whom he failed to cure was sued Dr. Keeley, of Dwight, Ill., for \$12,000 damages.

IN the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 27th numbered 293, against 285 the preceding week and 249 for the corresponding week last year.

DISPATCHES from Pekin confirmed

JAY GOULD stated to a New York paper that he had retired permanently from Wall street.

"UNCLE JIMMY" KOOURZ, of Peru, Ind., celebrated the 107th anniversary of his birth. He has been blind for the past twenty years.

The funeral of Gov. A. P. Hovey took place at Mount Vernon, Ind., his successor, Gov. Chase, delivering the sermon.

The official vote for governor at the recent election in New York was:

Flower (dem.) 582,894; Fassett (rep.) 533,955; Brace (pro.) 40,383; labor candidate 14,600. Flower's plurality, 48,439.

COMODORE WILLIAM RONCKENDORFF, U. S. navy, died in New York. He was appointed to the navy in 1832 and served throughout the war of the rebellion.

FOREIGN.

FONSECA, the Brazilian dictator, resigned in favor of Floriano Peixoto.

NEVER before in the history of Mexico was there known suffering as was daily witnessed in the vicinity of Durango. Hundreds of the poorer classes were actually in a state of starvation.

THREE children belonging to an English family named Trump were suffocated in their home in Rue Dominique, Paris.

A TRAIN on the Oregraisse line in Russia was derailed on a bridge and four cars were hurled into the river below, killing twenty-three persons and one injured.

MR. HON. EDWARD ROBERT BUTLER LYTTOR, earl of Lyttor, British ambassador to France, known in the literary world as "Owen Meredith," died suddenly from heart disease at Paris, aged 60 years.

THE Mexican corn crop was said to be a failure, and the demand for American corn would aggregate millions of bushels.

SEVERAL hundred persons assembled in a ball-fighting arena at Guanajuato, Mex., to witness a fight between two goats, when a part of the amphitheater gave way and twelve persons were crushed to death.

IT was reported that the column of fire issuing from the crater of the volcano of Colima, Mex., could be seen for 100 miles.

DISPATCHES from Pekin confirmed

THE NORTHWESTERN

Land Agency.

DEALER IN

LAND AND HARDWOOD FARMING LANDS AND

Village Property.

WILL attend to surveying lands for lumbermen who desire the same to be done at reasonable rates. Have 2 years experience in estimating pine timber in Northern Wisconsin. Will attend to the payment of taxes, locating homesteads and protecting lands from trespass. I have a complete set of books of every description in the lumber business. Separate photos of any township sold \$1 each. I have the field notes of many townships in Oneida county and will soon have them complete. Call and see maps and plans and get information where to get good homesteads.

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THE INKSTAND BATTLE.

We are making smokeless powder
And big bombs to throw a mile,
That will blow the foe to powder
In the true dynamite style.
Talk not of the bloody red man,
And the foe his arrow drops—
Every bullet means a dead man,
Every bullet means a corpse!

We're a whirling gun; you split it
And the myriad bullets fly,
And a hundred men a minute
Roll their stony eyes and die.
"Make your swath of dead men deeper,"

Thus the modern spirit saith,
"Start me up this rattling reaper
On the harvest fields of death."

Let us stop this wild death's revel;
Marlin Luther, go 'tis said,

Threw his inkstand at the devil,
And the black devil turned and fled.

Smite you right-wrong; don't combat it

With a fusilade of lead;

Simply throw your inkstand at it;

Come to-morrow; it is done.

When the world upon the brink stands
Of some crisis sleep and dread,
Like braves soldiers seize your inkstands
Hurl them at the devil's head.

Pour your ink-pots in a torrent
Till the struggling demon sink,
Till the struggling hand abhorrent
Drown in oceans of black ink.

For the man who's born a fighter,
For the brat that's learned to think,
There is dynamite and nitre
In a bottle of black ink.

Though it makes no weeping nations,
And it leaves no gaping scars,

Places' heath errors' strong foundations,

'Twill explode them to the stars.

—S. W. Foss, in *Yankee Blade*.

ADELAIDE'S SACRIFICE.

The Influence a Noble, Loving, Unselfish Sister Exerted.

She stood holding the open letter in her hand, her dark eyes shining with surprise and delight.

It had really come at last. She was to see something outside of dull old Manchester. She could not believe it, and read again the words of her aunt's letter.

"You need a change. I want you to get away from all your cares—from those great boys who never appreciate you, and even from Kate, who, I hear, imposes upon you. I fancy that I hear your protest—but hear me to the end. I've persuaded Cousin Myra that it is a case of duty to give you a rest, and she will come and take charge in your absence, and you know how capable she is. She can manage to give you that much time, as for a wonder no one seems to be in urgent need of her. Get ready as soon as you read this letter. I shall give you two weeks to make all your arrangements. I have waited long enough for this visit, and if I should tell you of all the gaieties and good times in store for you, you could not wait even as long as you must."

Adeelaide looked at the generous check inclosed in the letter. With all Aunt Eleanor's odd, brusque ways to others, the girl knew that she herself had a foremost place in her aunt's heart. Eleanor said she hated boys; they never sat still, and always did just what you were sure they wouldn't do. She had been a second Betsy Trotwood in her deep displeasure when her sister's first and third children had proved to be of the sterner sex, but took her revenge in lavishing all her interest upon the second, Adelaide. When her sister—Adelaide's mother—had died two years before she was determined that Adelaide should live with her and share her comfortable income and the advantages of A—. But to her surprise and dismay the girl gently but decidedly refused. The gentlewoman misled the aunt, accustomed all her life to rule; she had no children, and her husband was the meekest and most indulgent of men, but she found in the young girl before her a firmness equal for once to her own.

"Oh, auntie, how could I leave papa and the children, now in their sorrow? I must stay with them always. Do you think I could betray mamma's trust that way? You know she said at the last: 'You will care for them, Adelaide,' and overcome by the remembrance of that scene so indelibly stamped upon her memory poor Adelaide threw herself on the lounge in a passion of grief, and ever since Adelaide had been housekeeper and a second mother to the household, which consisted of her father, three children, besides the two servants.

The oldest child, Rob, would have resented being classed with the others, as he was nearly two years Adelaide's senior, and Adelaide herself was eighteen. He was a boy neither better nor worse than ordinary boys—full of fun, rather heedless, and not as fond of study as either his father or sister wished. Louis, the second son, was a quiet, studious boy, three years Adelaide's junior, who had to be fairly driven out of doors to take proper exercise. Kate, a girl of ten, was healthy, active and inclined to be willful, but on the whole, tolerably easy to govern.

It was quite a heavy burden to fall on the shoulders of so young a girl as Adelaide, and of course there were many trials and discouragements. She had to give up finishing her last year at Mme. Kuhl's, and that was a trial. The housekeeping was not easy, though her two girls were well trained and capable, for Mr. Barringer, a visionary, bookish man, expected that everything at home should move on oiled wheels and was very fastidious about his meals. His wife had carefully kept all annoying details from him, and he expected Adelaide to do the same. The daughter soon learned that it was worse than useless to come to her father with her little troubles either about children or domestic affairs. Mr. Barringer was so unfortunate as to have all the tastes and habits of a wealthy man, with a very moderate purse; to have the habits and tastes of a scholarly recluse, and yet be compelled to earn his living as cashier of the most important bank in Manchester.

Rob would graduate the coming June at the Manchester college, and Adelaide wondered what would be done with him then. She had always been so accu-

ries about this brother, and especially of late. He seemed to care so much less for home, and she often felt that the slight hold she seemed to have upon him was slipping away. She hardly dared put this into words, it was still too vague for that; but it was there, the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand. But when she stood holding Aunt Eleanor's letter and check in her hand she did not think of any of these things. Her heart—young and glad in spite of sorrow and care—gave a great bound in her relief and pleasure. If Cousin Myra came she need have no misgivings, for she was a maiden, agreeable, efficient, who seemed to live to help others out of difficulties, and was always ready to step into the places no one else wanted to fill; and with all this money, she need not ask her father for a cent. Oh! how charming it would be not to think of meals, nor Kate's clothes, nor soiled carpets and windows; to be free like the girls about her, and enjoy the lovely time her aunt's letter promised her. She surely had earned this bit of Eden after the past two years of daily duties carefully performed.

She went down to dinner that evening, her face reflecting all her happy anticipations. Even her father was struck by the shining, happy eyes opposite him.

"Is anything the matter, daughter?" he asked, with a misty feeling that young girls' faces ought to look that way often. And then Adelaide's happiness overflowed, and she told him of Aunt Eleanor's plan.

"Yes, it is time you had a holiday," said her father, rousing himself, "and if Myra will come you can go." He added, feeling very unselfish and paternal in thus giving his sanction.

Just here Rob came in—he was late quite often nowadays—and the conversation took another turn. But Adelaide's keen eyes noticed that Rob hardly touched his dinner, and that he looked pale and tired.

"Poor boy, he can't be well!" she thought, but wisely said nothing then. But as he was hurrying off as usual towards the front door, Adelaide laid her hand on his arm: "Rob, I'm afraid you're not well; won't you stay at home this evening? I'll do anything to amuse you," she added, with her brightest smile.

As he turned towards her, the light from the hall lamp fell on his boyish, attractive face. Instead of its usual easy, good-natured look, Adelaide was shocked by its pallor, and the strange expression about the eyes.

"Don't mind me, Ada," he said, trying to smile, "I'm all right, and I must go down to Carter's; but he said he would help me out on my 'trig,'" he added.

But his face kept coming between Adelaide's plans for her visit all evening. Was it sickness that made Rob look so? Ought she to have a pale blue or one of the new greens for an evening dress? And that lovely bonnet at Stevens'—could she afford to buy that? She certainly could, if she had her cloth suit fixed over. If Rob should be sick—he had never been since she could remember—but what if there was something on his mind?

What if he worried about his studies more than they supposed, and that the coming examinations weighed on him? What if he were learning to smoke like that horrid Carter, whom she never did like? Oh, if her blessed, wise little mother could only have stayed with them, she would know what to do. She herself must do more to make home attractive—she would coax her father to let her have more company in the evenings now and then.

Kate had gone to bed, and Louis was studying in his own room. Mr. Barringer always buried himself in his books and magazines in his sanctum upstairs. Adelaide sat in the pretty library, her hands busy on an apron for Kate, her thoughts keeping pace with the needle flashing in and out of her work.

How foolish she was! Rob would come home soon, and laugh at her fears. How loud that door sounded! Was that a scream upstairs? That certainly was the front door—how nervous she was getting, and she always despised nerves! There, at last, that was his step in the hall.

She threw down her work and ran out: "Oh, Rob, I've been so worried about you! Are you sure?" She stopped suddenly, as she saw that it was not Rob, but Alan Gregory, Rob's old friend, whom he had seemed to drop lately. Adelaide turned cold with sudden foreboding, but she said at once: "I beg your pardon, Alan. I thought it was Rob; he has not come home yet."

"I know. I wanted to see you, Adelaide. Can we go in here?" asked the young fellow, indicating the library.

Adelaide led the way with what courage she could muster. "What is it?" she asked, and Alan answered at once: "It's Rob; he is in trouble, and I determined to come to you. I managed to get Rob's key, though he didn't want me to come. You see he has some way been getting more and more under the influence of Carter, who is a bad lot, and he owes Carter quite a sum. Carter has been threatening to write to your father, until Rob was desperate. I'll run away first; anything but that," he said, and Carter said: "No, my man, you don't play that game," and the first thing to-night he had Rob arrested." Alan paused, full of pity for the white face before him.

"And where is he now?" Adelaide asked in a voice which sounded as if it belonged to somebody else.

"At the station house. I'm awfully sorry; but I had so little money, and I didn't know anything better than to come to you," stammered poor Alan, the son of a poor, hard-working minister, who was going through college at the very hardest.

"You did just right; I have money; I shall be ready to go with you in a moment," said Adelaide, eagerly. She was hurrying off when Alan stopped her with: "Your father must not know; Rob insists on that."

Adelaide looked at him bewildered, for, strange as it may seem, the idea of going to her father had never occurred to her. She had always been so accu-

tomed to both seeing and making his way easy that she only felt now that he must not be troubled with this worst trouble of all.

When they were fairly started Adelaide said suddenly: "You are so kind, Alan. Let us take the very shortest way," and then she said nothing more. But her senses seemed keyed to the highest pitch as she followed Alan through the corridors and into a cell. She knew it was some dreadful nightmare which must end some time. For that looked like Rob sitting there, only Rob was so young and light-hearted, and this was a man with an old, bag-gard face.

"Rob, Rob, tell me what do you owe Carter? I have money, I can pay him," said his sister, passing her hand gently over the bowed head.

Rob started and said in a low, monotonous voice: "You can't, it's such an awful sum. I don't see how it ever got so large. I didn't mean to do wrong, Ada, but I just had good times and drifted along with Carter's set and now just see the end. He declares I owe it all to him. But I deserve it—I knew better than to go with such fellows. I was weak, and you know mother always said 'to be weak was to be miserable.' But you mustn't be here, it's no place for you; just leave me. Father'll never know, he hardly ever reads the papers, and you can say I'm visiting." Rob's hopeless manner, so utterly different from the Rob she knew, went to Adelaide's heart like a knife. Her mother's boy like this!

"Tell me, Rob! perhaps I can pay it," she urged eagerly.

"You? Why, papa never gives you money. It's good and dear of you, Ada, but you can't help me. I let myself get into Carter's power, and I must face the consequences—anything but have papa know!"

"Tell me," persisted Adelaide.

"One hundred and fifty dollars," said Rob, slowly, "you see—"

"Yes, that is just what I have," said Adelaide, in tones of sudden relief.

"Come, Alan, you will take me to Carter's, it isn't too late if we hurry." She turned to Alan in painful eagerness, and before Rob could comprehend it all, she was gone.

No one ever knew what she said to Eldridge Carter. Alan stayed in the hall without this boarding house—but he thought he never saw a manner, more abashed-looking fellow than the one who opened the door for the pale, stately young girl who swept out of the room like a princess. Carter followed them to the station house, still subdued and quiet.

An hour later Rob was in his own room at home. As Adelaide hurried loth to leave him, he caught her by the arm. "I'm a worthless fellow, Ada; you're worth six of such fellows as I am, but I shall never forget this, never! Oh, Ada, if you could know all I've suffered, the rack I've been on! I've felt so bound to Carter, and I can't believe I'm free at last, and all through you."

Adelaide looked into the changed face before her, frightened at the rare emotion Rob betrayed. "But why didn't you confide in me, Rob, dear?" she asked, reproachfully.

"I know, or I thought I knew, that you couldn't help me, and as if you didn't have enough already! I said that, weak as I was, I wouldn't be that weak—to make you suffer for me—and papa never has money, and papa never would forgive or understand. But, oh, Ada, how I did want mammal but—quickly—"you're just next best—just the best sister in this world!" He bent over and kissed her when had Rob done that before?

When Adelaide stood again in her own room, she could not realize how much had happened since she had stood there before. She felt that ages had intervened. Good-by to that beautiful time at Aunt Eleanor's, but oh! Rob was safe, and free from the evil genius of his school year! How earnestly she prayed that she might be the one to meet Rob's needs at this time! How inexperienced and alone she felt!

And then, hardest of all, the next day Aunt Eleanor must be written to at once, asking her if the money could be spent in a way greatly needed instead of the promised visit, which she had just written would give her so much pleasure. Days passed in suspense, and then came Aunt Eleanor's answer:

"My Dear Niece—If you choose to spend your own money in other ways than to visit your aunt, I have nothing to say; but it is your fault that this is the last invitation I shall ever send to be rejected." *Aunt Eleanor's* answer.

Adelaide had a little cry over that note. "Yet I can't blame her," she said.

Her father thought the giving up or postponing of the visit was a girl's freak and worried no more about it.

"I know. I wanted to see you, Adelaide. Can we go in here?" asked the young fellow, indicating the library.

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Alan paused, full of pity for the white face before him.

"And where is he now?" Adelaide asked in a voice which sounded as if it belonged to somebody else.

"At the station house. I'm awfully sorry; but I had so little money, and I didn't know anything better than to come to you," stammered poor Alan, the son of a poor, hard-working minister, who was going through college at the very hardest.

"You did just right; I have money; I shall be ready to go with you in a moment," said Adelaide, eagerly. She was hurrying off when Alan stopped her with: "Your father must not know; Rob insists on that."

Adelaide looked at him bewildered, for, strange as it may seem, the idea of going to her father had never occurred to her. She had always been so accu-

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A pioner-blood Oriental ruby is the most costly gem in the world. A five-carat ruby of this kind is worth ten times as much as a five-carat first water Brazilian diamond, which is the most precious species of diamonds in the world.

—A ledge of stone has been discovered at Cheeto, Ore., which as yet no one has been able to identify. The rock is of sandstone formation, having a greasy touch, and is susceptible of a high polish. It can be sawed or shaved with a knife, but when exposed to the action of fire becomes hard.

—An Objection Overcome.—Hojack—

It is objected that now the government rainmakers can produce a shower, they have no means of shutting the rain off when we have had enough.

Tomluk—*"O, yes, they have."*

—Recent observation shows

that the

arteries

ordinarily at the rate of

about

twelve inches per second; its

speed through the capillaries is at the

rate of three one-hundredths of an inch

per second.

—Mr. Barrett, a Darjeeling India

planter, is opening up some large

plantations in Fiji, and is also intro-

ducing the requisite machinery. He is

confident that he can make it pay well,

and asserts that the tea grown in Fiji is

much finer than any he has ever seen in

the Darjeeling district.

—Recent observation shows

doubt

on the

existence

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing. Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.

20 PER CENT. OFF!

COMMENCING

Novemb'r 30th, Continuing to Decemb'r 10th.

THE TARIFF ~~OFF~~ EVERYTHING

AT

W. L. BEERS' CLOTHING STORE

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY!

TWENTY PER CENT. OFF

TWENTY PER CENT. OFF

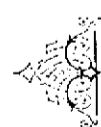
On all Overcoats, Boy's and Children's Suits,

Underwear, Shirts, Pants, Vests, Hats and Caps,

Mackinaws, Socks Mittens, Gloves, Shoes, Pacs, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Collars Trunks and Valises.

Everything but Goodyear rubbers and overshoes.

To miss this sale is to miss the chance of your life. I mean business and always do as advertised.



W. L. BEERS.



Now is the time to buy your winter outfit at a saving of twenty cents on a dollar.

THE BEST STOCK TO SELECT
FROM IN THE CITY.

Make your purchases before
DECEMB'R 10
AND SAVE MONEY.

THESE ARE STRICTLY CASH PRICES.

Remember my location is one door north of the postoffice building.

RHINELANDER,

WISCONSIN.

Notice.

Whereas, my wife Nettie, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons from giving her credit on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

F. WHITMAN.

Rhineland, Nov. 20, 1891.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Hallett & Prenzlow has been dissolved by mutual consent. J. Prenzlow retiring from the business. All claims against said firm and all amounts due them are to be settled with F. A. Hallett.

F. A. HALLETT.

J. PRENZLOW.

Dated, Rhinelander, Wis., Nov. 15, 1891.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Ries & Bloomquist has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All bills payable and receivable will be taken care of by A. L. Ries. N. P. Bloomquist retiring from the firm.

A. L. RIES,

N. P. BLOOMQUIST.

Rhineland, Nov. 23, 1891.

W. D. HARRIGAN

DEALER IN

BRICK,

LIME,

HAIR,

SAND,

ADAMANT,

WALL PLASTER,

Fire Brick & Clay,

Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft
Coal, Wood, Etc.

Orders by mail promptly attended.
Office in Brown Bros. Block.



ONEIDA COUNTY LAND AND ABSTRACT CO

Complete Abstract of all Lands in
Oneida County.

A General Land Business Transacted

Office in Court House.

RHINELANDER. WISCONSIN

CITY BAKERY,
LOUIS STERN, Prop.

Headquarters for Choice Fruits, Confectionery, Vegetables, Oysters and Fancy Groceries.

A SPECIALTY IN
Pastry Baking and Ice Cream for
Parties and Entertainments.
All orders will be promptly filled and
delivered to any part of the city
if desired.

HOTELS.

The Fuller House,
Blewright & Stapleton, Props.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT.

First-class Sample Room in Connection. Headquarters for Commercial Men. Rates \$2. per day.

The Soo House,
near M. S. S. M. & A. Depot.
JAY MARTIN, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodations for Commercial Men. Fine Sample Room.

Oneida House.
Thos. Crowley, Prop.

First-class Hotel in Every Respect,
Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-class Sample Room. Rates \$1.50 per day.

THE NEW NORTH.
Published Thursday of each week by
The Rhinelander Printing Company.
Geo. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

Subscription price, in advance, \$1.50
If not paid in advance, 2.00
Advertising rates reasonable and made known
on application.
Local notice 10 cents per line, first insertion
cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to
THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelanders, Wm.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer, G. H. Clark
County Clerk, E. T. Brennan
Sheriff, L. Merkle
District Attorney, A. W. Shelton
County Judge, J. W. McCormick
Register of Deeds, D. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court, Lige Sturdevant
Map of Schools, A. D. Pittman
Surveyor, T. Lennon
Municipal Judge, Paul Browne
Coroner, J. Jewell

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.
SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Son
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30
Sabbath school immediately after morning ser-
vice.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at
2:30 P. M.; Vespers every afternoon Sunday at
5 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Ser-
vice at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:30 P. M.
Sunday school at 11:45 A. M., after morning ser-
vice. REV. D. O. SAVAGE, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.

SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school.
REV. J. DEJUNO, Pastor.

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.
Public Service and Sermon..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School..... 12:00 p. m.
Song and Praise Service..... 6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:00 p. m.

TUESDAY.

Young Peoples' Meeting..... 7:30 p. m.
General prayer meeting..... 7:30 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

G. A. R.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 222. Regular
meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each
month at hall in Brown's block.
RICHARD REED, Com. J. J. BILLINGS, Adj.

I. O. O. F.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at
hall every Monday evening.
J. Frenzlow, Sec. G. F. Wissler, N. G.

D. O. F.

AURESTINA LODGE, No. 28, meets every
first and third Wednesday of each month
in the Odd Fellows' hall on Stevens Street.
B. T. Plough, Sec. Mrs. O. F. Wissler, N. G.

F. & A. M.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first
and third Tuesdays in every month in the
postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. H. C. Keith, W. M.

I. O. G. T.

DELTON RAPIDS LODGE, No. 211. Meets every
Friday evening at hall over Palace Shoe
Store. Visiting members are cordially invited.
Seth Chace, R. S. Chas. Woodcock, C. T.

K. O. F.

FLAMBORNE LODGE No. 73. Holds regular meet-
ing Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Squier, K. of R. S. E. B. Morley, T. G.
Uniformed Rink meets every Wednesday night.
B. Jenkinson, Sec. E. B. Morley, Capt.

S. O. V.

W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 65, Wisconsin Division
S. of V. U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall
on the first and third Thursday evenings of each
month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
C. C. Bronson, Capt.

C. K. of W.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF WISCONSIN. Meeting last
Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Good
Temper's hall.
Rev. N. July, Rec. Sec. J. N. Kennan, Tres.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLEK & MCCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,

Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,

RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,

Special attention paid to homestead
law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney-at-Law,

RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections & Specialty.

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor

RHINELANDER, WIS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon

RHINELANDER, WIS.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. McINDOE, D. S. S.

Dental Parlors,
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

J. M. DODD, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon.

Office at Hospital,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

K. EETH

Physician & Surgeon

Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

D. CONOVER, L. F. PORTER, H. P. PADLEY

Conover, Porter & Padley,
ARCHITECTS.

Pioneer block, Knight block,
Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.
NORTH BOUND.
No. 2-Limited..... 10:04 A. M.
No. 13-Accommodation..... 1:15 P. M.
No. 15-Accommodation arrives..... 3:00 P. M.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 16-Accommodation..... 1:15 P. M.
No. 14-Accommodation..... 11:31 P. M.
W. E. ASHTON, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saint Paul Ry.
The Short Line East to Gladstone, Saint Paul, St. Paul and all Canadian and New England points
and West to
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Western Minnesota
and Dakota.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 8-Passenger..... 10:25 P. M. through
No. 87-Passenger..... 7:38 P. M. in local
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21-Freight..... 9:30 P. M.

TRAINS EAST.

No. 86-Passenger..... 7:27 P. M. local
between Pennington and Cameron Junction
No. 4-Passenger..... 8:12 P. M. in through
No. 20-Freight..... 8:37 P. M.
Close connections made Pennington with M. &
W. Ry. for all Lake Superior points, and at Trout
Lake with D. S. & A. Ry. for Mackinaw and all
Lower Peninsula points.

Thursday, Dec. 3, 1891.

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

RHINELANDER, Tuesday, Nov. 10, A. D. 1891.
Board met pursuant to Sec. 1, Chap. 218, Laws of 1883. Present, Supervisor
Brown. No quorum present. Board adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 17, A. D. 1891, at 3 p. m. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Rhinelanders, Tuesday, Nov. 10, A. D. 1891, 3 p. m.
Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisor F. W. Melville, and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. Absent Supervisors A. W. Brown and J. W. Sullivan. No quorum present. Board adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1891, at 8 a. m. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Respectfully submitted,
P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisor F. W. McIntyre, and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. Absent Supervisors A. W. Brown and J. W. Sullivan. No quorum present. Board adjourned to 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisor F. W. McIntyre, A. W. Brown and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. Absent, J. W. Sullivan, 1. Supervisor Yawkey in the chair. On motion of Supervisor Brown the board went into Committee of the whole to examine County Treasurer Geo. H. Clark's report of county orders paid by him during the past ten months.

On motion of Supervisor Brown, Chairman Yawkey and Supervisor McIntyre were appointed a committee to examine the Justice bills at the evening session. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre the board adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

K. O. F.

Evening Session.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisor F. W. McIntyre, A. W. Brown and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. Absent, J. W. Sullivan, 1. Supervisor Yawkey in the chair. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre board went into Committee of the whole to audit and examine Justice bills. On motion of Supervisor Sullivan board adjourned until 2 p. m.

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Evening Session.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisor F. W. McIntyre, A. W. Brown and Chairman C. C. Yawkey. Absent, J. W. Sullivan, 1. Supervisor Yawkey in the chair. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre board went into Committee of the whole to audit and examine Justice bills. On motion of Supervisor Sullivan board adjourned until 2 p. m.

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

At the afternoon session board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors A. W. Brown, F. W. McIntyre, J. W. Sullivan and Chairman C. C. Yawkey, 3. Absent, Supervisor A. W. Brown, 1. Chairman Yawkey in the chair. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre board went into Committee of the whole to examine and audit Justice bills. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre board adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 19, A. D. 1891, at 8:30 a. m. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Rhinelanders, Thursday, Nov. 19, A. D. 1891, 8:30 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors F. W. McIntyre, A. W. Brown and Chairman C. C. Yawkey, 3. Absent, Supervisor A. W. Brown, 1. Chairman Yawkey in the chair. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre board went into Committee of the whole to audit and examine Justice bills. On motion of Supervisor Sullivan board adjourned until 2 p. m.

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

At the afternoon session board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors A. W. Brown, F. W. McIntyre, J. W. Sullivan and Chairman C. C. Yawkey, 3. Absent, Supervisor A. W. Brown, 1. Chairman Yawkey in the chair. On motion of Supervisor McIntyre board went into Committee of the whole to examine and audit Justice bills. On motion of Supervisor Sullivan board adjourned until 2 p. m.

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre, the above proposition was rejected.

On motion of Supervisor Sullivan board adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Board met pursuant to adjournment at the evening session. Present, Supervisors A. W. Brown, F. W. McIntyre, J. W. Sullivan, and Chairman C. C. Yawkey, 4. Chairman Yawkey in the chair.

On motion of Supervisor Brown board went into Committee of the whole on equalization of taxes.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre adjourned to Friday, November 20, A. D. 1891, at 8:30 p. m.

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre the above proposition was rejected.

On motion of Supervisor Sullivan board adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre board went into Committee of the whole on equalization of taxes.

RESOLVED, by the county board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wis.

That the said county board hereby determines and assesses the relative value of all the taxable property in each town in said county as follows; which values so assessed are the full value of said property according to the best judgment of said board:

Towns, real Estate, Pers'l Prop. Total.
Eagle River \$886,000. \$95,000 \$920,000
Hazelhurst, 245,000. 55,000 300,000
Minocqua, 630,000. 40,000 660,000
Pelican, 810, " 300, " 1110 ".

Total, \$2,520,000. \$480,000 \$2,900,000

Dated, November 20, 1891.

Offered by Supervisor McIntyre.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the above resolution was adopted.

County assessment for Oneida Co.

for the year 1891, made by the county board of Supervisors of Oneida county at their annual meeting at a session held on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1891.

Towns, real Estate, Pers'l Prop. Total.
Eagle River \$886,000. \$95,000 \$920,000
Hazelhurst, 245,000. 55,000 300,000
Minocqua, 630,000. 40,000 660,000
Pelican, 810, " 300, " 1110 ".

Total, \$2,520,000. \$480,000 \$2,900,000

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

Oneida County, ss.

The undersigned, G. C. Yawkey, chairman of the county board of supervisors of Oneida county and P. Brennan, county clerk of Oneida county, hereby certify that the above is the county assessment made by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, for the year 1891, made and adopted at the annual meeting of the board on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1891.

C. C. YAWKEY, Chairman Co. Board.
P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

County Clerk.

Witness our hands this 20th day of November, A. D. 1891.

To the Board of Supervisors of Oneida County—I have the honor to herewith present to you the enclosed for county orders, pursuant to Sec. 688, Chapter 218, Laws of 1883.

Respectfully submitted,
P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Notice of publication.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., ss.

October 20, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of

POOR WORKING GIRLS.

Their Condition in Chicago, the Richest City of the West.

Why Women Should Demand the Same Pay as Men for the Same Work—The Iniquity of the "Sweating" System Exposed.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

As a people we are prone to point with pride to the way in which we treat women. Our newspapers publish eloquent articles explaining to every foreigner's satisfaction that the average American has nothing so much at heart as the advancement of the opposite sex. In theory the claim holds good, in practice it has but a very precarious existence. Chivalry which is confined to the mounding of a few polite words to a well-dressed woman and which views with aversion the ill-clad shop girl is not the genuine article. It is a travesty calculated to destroy confidence in our free institutions and to draw with dangerous rapidity a line between plutocracy and labor that may eventually lead to serious results.

Cheap female labor has led in all lands to a low moral condition. As the population increases, the struggle for



IN THE SWEATERS' DISTRICT.

existence becomes fiercer and woman has to enter the labor market to provide the means for her subsistence. Twenty years ago female labor was no factor in the manufacturing interests of the west. To-day tens of thousands of girls are compelled to earn a livelihood in the shops and stores of our cities and villages.

The result of her competition has been a general reduction of wages in occupations erroneously called "gentle," such as office work, selling goods in stores and bookkeeping. Employers know from experience that a woman will take smaller wages than a man, and consequently they pay her a mere fraction of what they gave her male predecessor. The wage-earners of America have never seriously objected to female competition. Their criticism has always been directed against woman's weakness in consenting to rate herself lower than man by accepting less remuneration for performing similar duties. The objection is well founded. If a woman does the same amount of work she is entitled to the same pay as her brother or father, and if she accepts less she is guilty of depriving a home-maker of his position and income. No young man can to-day afford to engage in stenography or typewriting or in selling dry goods and similar merchandise. Women have monopolized these two callings, and wages have been reduced fully 100 per cent.

The reason is obvious. Scores of girls employed in the large stores of Chicago live at home. They work merely to secure spending money. Four or six dollars a week is all the pay they ask; and other girls who are dependent on their wages for a living are compelled to accept the same pay. In years gone by men received for the same class of work from \$12 to \$18 per week. The system which encourages such a state of affairs is bad and will eventually reduce women to the position they now occupy in Europe. Home-making has already become a secondary consideration. The ever-growing demand for the luxuries of life will keep the ranks of female workers supplied from a class which should withdraw from the field altogether. The preposterous idea that it is more genteel for a girl to work in a store or office than to



THE SWEATER AND HIS VICTIMS.

assist her mother in the cares of house-keeping must be eradicated before women workers will occupy the place in the labor world to which they are entitled.

Saleswomen in cities who have no other income than their salary are among the most unfortunate victims of the present state of affairs. They do not earn enough to live decently, and are compelled either to resort to dishonesty or to exist amid surroundings unhealthful and squalid. Many a young country girl who comes to the city to "make her fortune" ruins her health and self-respect before she has been there six months.

And yet this class of toilers is far better housed and protected than the thousands of women and girls who have to make a living with the needle. These poor creatures have to work from twelve to fourteen hours every day in the week to earn a few dollars. A recent investigation made at the instigation of the labor leaders of Chicago showed a

poor condition of affairs which to readers in country towns will seem almost incredible.

In a tumble-down cottage in one of the most miserable parts of the city the committee discovered a little girl, eleven years of age, Ida Harris by name, who was engaged in sewing buttons on the finest class of trousers. Working with her in the filthy room were six men and six women. The little girl was required to toil from seven o'clock in the morning until nine at night in order to earn two dollars per week. She considered herself pretty well off, however, and stated that she was doing much better than most girls, who receive but six cents for sewing on a dozen buttons, whereas she was paid ten cents for the same work. The men in the same shop earn from \$5 to \$8 a week, and the women and older girls from \$3 to \$4.

Another woman seen by the committee, one Josie Fredericka, was a pants worker. She and her mother occupied a small, dark back room. Josie earns 75 cents a week and her mother \$5. They eat, sleep and work in the one room whose dimensions are 14 by 20 feet. Two little children just beginning to walk were also taught to consider this place home.

These poor toilers make the goods sold by the leading stores of the city. They do not receive their work from the large firms directly, however, but are engaged by middlemen, commonly known as "sweaters," who take the lion's share of the contract price of the work. A "sweater" will make an arrangement with a manufacturer agreeing to furnish a certain number of garments for a certain sum. Instead of being satisfied with a small profit, and paying fair wages to his employees, he will grind them down until absolute necessity compels them to work for anything he may be inclined to pay.

That women cannot sustain their self-respect under such trying circumstances is evident, and the only wonder is that the moral atmosphere of the neighborhoods where these unfortunate workers live is not more offensive.

The time was when tailors earned fair wages in Chicago, but since women have been found to do the work at almost any price they are no longer employed by clothing manufacturers except for the finest grade of goods. An effort was made some years ago to organize a trades union among the female workers in clothing shops, but the venture proved unsuccessful. For some reason women have not yet learned to "pull together," and until they do they will be underpaid.

It is true perhaps that not all women dependent on their own resources can



AT TEN CENTS PER DOZEN."

be servants; but it seems that thousands who now go to bed nightly hungry and tired might turn their attention to housework and thus relieve the pressure. The only argument advanced against this theory is that for every woman who leaves the ranks of the toilers two arrive in the city to take the vacant place. Large cities seem to have a fascination for country girls who think that the noise and glitter of the downtown streets will make life a continual pleasure. By the time they realize their mistake, they are broken down in health; their energy is gone and they are as helpless as the slaves born and bred in the city.

Pinched, hungry-looking faces everywhere. Nothing to relieve the disheartening monotony. Such is an outline of the "sweatshop" districts of Chicago. Would that the thousands of young women who are ambitious to live in this city could be induced to look upon the dark side of the picture, and much misery might be averted.

"Ten women for every place, no matter how poor it may be," is the plain, yet eloquent, statement of an official who has made the question of female labor a special hobby. "Hundreds of girls wreck their future every year and destroy their health in the stuffy, ill-ventilated stores and shops of Chicago. And yet scores of recruits arrive from the country towns every week to assume the places vacated by these victims of greed."

Women who are so anxious to secure bargains never give thought to the sad fact that every cloak and jacket and every piece of underclothing they buy has in all probability been saturated with the tears of the six or seven women engaged in the manufacture of the article. Neither do they pity the poor girl who sells the goods. They are after a "bargain," and usually they get it; but, alas, at the expense of members of their own sex whom stern necessity compels to labor for a pittance.

It has been suggested that shoppers boycott all stores employing sweaters and underpaid salesgirls. The movement might be productive of some good, but after carefully examining the field it seems that nothing would secure relief as rapidly as organization. If ever unionism was needed it is among the female wage-earners of our large cities.

G. W. WEPPHERT.

Might Be True.
Mrs. Clamps—A man out west asserts that he is living on air—nothing in the world but air. Do you believe that?

Mr. Clamps—Well, I dunno. A good many people live on baker's bread—Good News.

ANCIENT AMERICAN ART.

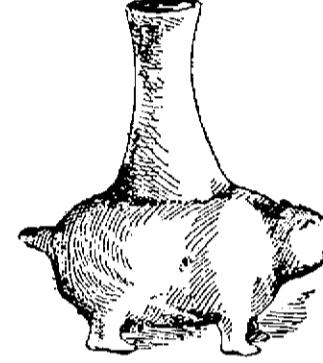
Pre-Historic Remains Found in the Mississippi Valley.

Curious Discoveries in the Old Mounds and Beneath the Sites of an Old Civilization—Specimens of Sculpture and Artistic Pottery.

[Special Cincinnati Letter.]

One of the most interesting exhibits of the world's fair will be that illustrating the civilization of America preceding that of the Indians, and the most curious and interesting branch of this will be the display of those relics which mark that ancient people as possessed of a considerable and thoroughly distinctive art culture, which they converted both to utility and ornament. Throughout the valleys of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri and their affluents relics of art have been dug from the mounds and graves. There are ornaments and implements of ivory, copper, silver, obsidian, porphyry and greenstone, all finely wrought; axes, single and double, chisels, drills, gravers and knives used in the making and decoration of the lance-heads, bracelets, copper beads, pottery and other articles that exist in great quantities, tons of thousands of pieces of which have been collected into various museums of this and other countries. Copper vessels have been found inlaid with silver. Most of the pottery is elegantly designed and finished and the stone articles show fine workmanship, some elaborately carved, for which cutting of porphyry and obsidian tools of excellent quality must have been required.

These people mined copper and silver in the Lake Superior region and wrought them into implements of war



PAINTED JAR FROM A TENNESSEE GRAVE.

and ornaments and articles of domestic use. The present miners of this region find entire veins removed for the distance of one hundred and fifty miles, showing that the ancient Americans used extraordinary quantities of copper, the silver being found incidentally in connection with the copper. They also mined mica and polished great sheets of it into mirrors. Some of the pottery found is equal to the finest of that extraordinary variety made by the ancient Peruvians, which is so highly esteemed by antiquarians and connoisseurs. From an ancient site known as Oldtown, Tenn., curiously shaped vessels of clay were found, some fashioned into effigies of frogs and animals. One vase had a long neck terminating in two human heads. Near Lebanon, Tenn., from a child's grave was taken a large painted jar curiously designed to represent an animal, the neck of the jar rising from its back like a chimney.

Many similar jars and vases have been found of strange and artistic form. The valley of the St. Francis river has furnished great numbers of artistic water vessels, vases and statuettes. Near Cartersville, Ga., have been found stone idols, gold beads, mica mirrors and translucent quartz beautifully wrought. Near Lake Washington a sandstone disc was dug up upon which was engraved the device of two entwined rattlesnakes. Similar devices are on circular plates found in various parts of Tennessee and Ohio.



LARGE VESSEL, DELICATELY DESIGNED, FOUND IN GEORGIA.

and the same designs are found on pipes.

Near Milledgeville, Ga., was found one of the largest and handsomest and best preserved pieces of pottery yet obtained. It was delicately wrought, highly polished and of excellent finish, displaying not only mechanical skill but artistic taste.

Near Mitchell's Station, Ill., were found copper articles beaten to represent tortoise shells. All the markings of the tortoise were accurately reproduced, the entire workmanship evincing delicacy and skill of which there are few other instances in the remains of this ancient civilization.

The art of painting was known to these people and was extensively practiced, not only on vases and other pottery, but in the expression of ideal conceptions which they spread out in extensive pictures upon the smooth faces of the rock walls overhanging the rivers. The painting representing the sun, on the rocks of the Big Harpeth river, can be seen four miles, and was possibly an object of worship, and countless thousands could assemble to view it.

They had the art of spinning and weaving, for pieces of cloth have been found in the ruins. A specimen taken from a mound in Butler county, O., thirty miles from Cincinnati, is in Blackmore museum, Salisbury, and in the same collection is a piece of clay with charred threads attached, which

was taken from another Ohio mound.

From a mound in Illinois were taken copper ornaments wrapped in a material woven of vegetable fiber, inclosed in another wrapping of a material woven of animal's hair. For weaving they used a shuttle made of stone with holes in which the fiber was threaded for the process. There have also been found copper and bone needles from a foot to eighteen inches long.

In one of the Ohio mounds opened there were discovered over two hun-

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—Wash marble with ammonia and water.

—A sack of the best salt standing where there is a smell of fish or any objectionable odor will absorb the flavor.

—Put camphor gum with your new silverware and it will never tarnish as long as the gum is there. Never wash silver in soapsuds as that gives it a white appearance.

—Fillet of Beef with Tomatoes: Trim a piece of fillet of beef—about four pounds—lard it and tie it up neatly; roast it, carefully basting it occasionally, allowing twenty minutes for each pound of meat. When cooked, remove the strings and serve.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—The heart, tongue and part of the liver of a sheep; rather more than half the weight in bacon; one French roll; rind of a lemon; two eggs; a glass of wine; two anchovies; pepper and salt; pour around them the gravy as prepared. This dish must be served as hot as possible.—N. Y. Times.

—Rice Griddle Cakes: Beat one egg and add one pint of sweet milk; stir in two cups of soft boiled rice; sift two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder in a cupful of flour; stir into the batter, and enough more flour to thicken, about one teaspoonful of salt; bake same as other cakes on hot griddle.—Housekeeper.

—Many of the newest sofa cushions, are made of beautiful brocades, with the patterns embroidered in silk, chevrons and gold thread. Some exquisite designs are worked in tent or tapestry stitch on a watered gold or silver ground. The stitches are worked on canvas laid on the watered material, which is afterwards drawn away. Very large cushions are in favor.—N. Y. World.

—White Oyster Sauce: Boil half a dozen medium-sized oysters for five minutes; strain the liquor, which save; cut up the oysters; then put an ounce of butter in stew-pan, with half an ounce of flour, cayenne pepper and salt. Knead these well, and moisten with oyster liquor and cream or milk. Keep the sauce boiling, and stir for ten minutes when strain and add the oysters.—Boston Budget.

—A cement which is easy to make and which will be found very useful in isolated country places where it is difficult to procure a plumber to mend the joints of iron pipes, etc., is the following: Coarse powdered iron, borax, five pounds; powdered sal-ammonia, two ounces; sulphur, one ounce; and water sufficient to moisten it. The composition hardens rapidly, and so must be used as soon as mixed and rammed tightly into the joints.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Salmon of Partridge: Cut into joints a cold partridge or two left from a previous dinner; remove the skin and put into a stewpan; put the bones and any trimmings minced small, a small onion cut into four, a bunch of thyme and parsley and a bay leaf into a separate stewpan; pour in a pint and a half of water and a large cupful of broth, add a spoonful of browning and boil all together until reduced to half the quantity; skim it clean and strain it over the partridges in the other pan; warm the whole over the fire, and when hot place the pieces of bird in a dish and pour the gravy over them.—Boston Herald.

BILL SMITH'S LAW.

An Authority Manufactured for a Special Occasion.

An "old settler" from Kane county dropped into the Iroquois club the other day and was drawn into talking of the early democratic worthies of that district.

"R. E. Fridley—Fred Fridley everybody calls him—is about the only one of the old, original, first-crop democratic leaders now left," said he. "He's the quaintest character these prairies ever produced. I've heard dozens of stories told about him, but none that better illustrates his keen understanding of human nature and his ready resource when in a tight place, than this one, concerning a certain case which he tried before a justice of the peace. 'Smith's Leading Cases' was a frequently cited authority in those days. On this occasion the attorney opposing Mr. Fridley read from this authority a section which quite demolished the latter's case. In concluding his argument Mr. Fridley said:

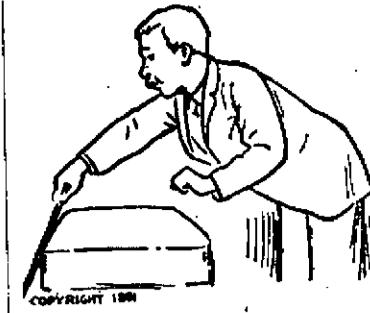
"Now, 'bout the law in this here case. The attorney on 't other side has read somethin' from 'Smith's Leading Cases' that he calls law. Now, yer honor, who knows anything about this man Smith? I never know a Bill Smith who jockeyed around with his hoses, but I didn't know he'd set up for a lawyer. Let's see what this Lawyer Smith's name is," said Fridley, casually opening to the title-page of the book.

"There you have it!" he exclaimed in apparent surprise. "William Smith,—that same Bill Smith, the horse jockey! Now, yer honor, et you want to take any of Bill Smith's laws you can do it!"

"The justice didn't take any stock in Bill Smith's law and Fridley won his case."—Forrest Crissey, in Chicago Mail

How Serpents Move.

King Solomon acknowledged that there were "three things which are too wonderful for me—yea, four, which I know not," and one of these was "the way of a serpent upon the rock." For hundreds of years after the time of Solomon the snake's mode of progression remained a mystery. Latter-day men of science have learned that his snake's ribs furnish him with a means of progression. So, instead of having a pair or two pairs of "feet," they really have from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pairs. Aristotle thought that serpents had as many ribs as there are days in a month, but had he examined a python he would have readily detected his mistake, that species having 400. Snakes move in this way: Each vertebra bears a pair of ribs, which act like a pair of legs, the extremities being connected by a broad plate. The hind part of this plate is free, and when the ribs are moved forward that end is raised so that it takes hold of the surface underneath, even though it be glass, the straightening of the reptile propelling it forward.—St. Louis Republic.



There's something behind it." That's what you think, perhaps, when you read that the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer \$500 reward for an incurable case of Catarrh. Rather unusual, you think, to find the makers of a medicine trying to prove that they believe in it. "There must be something back of it!"

But it's a plain, square offer, made in good faith. The only thing that's back of it is the Remedy. It cures Catarrh in the Head. To its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, the worst cases yield, no matter how bad or of how long standing. It has a record that goes back for 25 years. It doesn't simply relieve—it perfectly and permanently cures. With a Remedy like this, the proprietors can make such an offer and mean it. To be sure there's risk in it, but it's so very small that they are willing to take it.

You've "never heard of anything like this offer?" True enough.

But then you've never heard of anything like Dr. Sage's Remedy.

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money

is yours, and the

misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says:

"My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

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YOUNG MOTHERS!

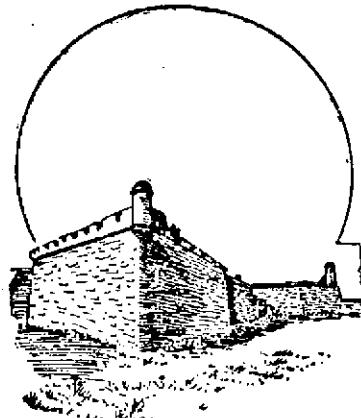
We Offer You

OLD FORT MARION.

How Florida Will Be Represented at the World's Fair.

St. Augustine's Historical Structure to Be Represented in Chicago--The Most Interesting of Spanish Relics in the United States.

At a recent meeting of the Florida world's fair directors in Jacksonville the plan submitted by Mr. Arthur C. Jackson for a state building was unanimously accepted, and \$100,000 is now being raised for the erection of the



"OLD FORT MARION" FLORIDA'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

building and maintenance of the state exhibit.

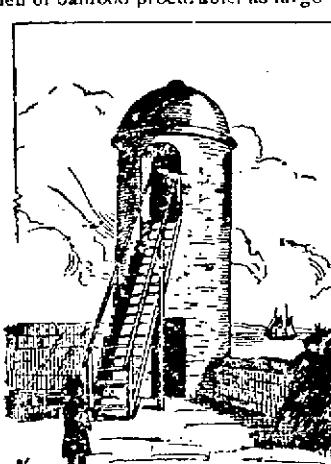
In many ways the Florida state building will be unique and interesting. Mr. Jackson describes it as a reproduction of the oldest and most picturesque structure in North America, the most important and interesting of the Spanish relics--old Fort Marion. Begun in 1820, when the pilgrim fathers were landing at Plymouth Rock, this four-bastioned fortress was old long before a white man was ever seen on the shores of Lake Michigan. Its form is most admirably adapted for a grand display of Florida's peculiar and varied resources and attractions, and mount and ramparts affording opportunity for a series of sunken and hanging gardens of marvelous interest. Some of the most stirring episodes in the early history of America have been associated with this old fort.

The moat will be made to form a series of sunken gardens and object lessons of incalculable interest to northern visitors. There will be produced therein miniature cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco fields, a pineapple grove, etc., and miniature flower and vegetable gardens of the greatest value; for, while northern people are familiar with the products named, they know nothing regarding their appearance during cultivation. They eat rice and sugar, but not one in a thousand ever saw either growing in a field. They esteem the pineapple as a great delicacy, but not one person in a hundred knows whether they grow on trees or in the ground.

The interior of this reproduction of the old fort will form, as in the original, a series of rooms for exhibits, headquarters, reception rooms and lecture halls. All will be inexpensively finished in Florida's native woods to show the great lumber interests of the state. As the walls would be only constructed to support exhibits, and not to resist bombardment, whatever scale of reduction might be adopted, a very much larger space proportionately would be available for these purposes than the thick walls of the fort would permit.

The promenade above the walls is to be converted into walks and hanging gardens on which will be grandly exhibited the marvelous flora of the state; and from that vantage ground a multitude of people, without crowding or inconvenience, can view the sunken gardens below, or the vast panoramas of the exposition as it lies spread out before them.

The interior courtyard of the fort will be made equally attractive with all the rest by placing there the tallest specimen of bamboo procurable, as large an



NORTHEAST WATCH TOWER.

orange tree as can be transplanted, a lemon, lime, fig, magnolia, moss-covered live oak, date palm and other trees.

These are only outlines of what an exhibit is to be made.

A Remarkable River.

On the African shore, near the gulf of Aden, and connecting the lake of Assal with the main ocean, may be found one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. This curiosity does not flow to, but from, the ocean towards inland. The surface of Lake Assal itself is nearly seven hundred feet below the mean tide and it is fed by this paradoxical river, which is about twenty-two miles in length. It is highly probable that the whole basin which the lagoon partly fills was once an arm of the sea which became separated therefrom by the duning of loose sand. The inflowing river has a limited volume, being fullest, of course, at high tide, and has filled the basin to such an extent that evaporation and supply exactly balance each other.

SPEED OF PACERS.

Wherein Their Organization Differs from That of Trotters.

The question is often asked: "Why is it that the pacer is uniformly faster than the trotter?" "Why is it that the pure-bred trotting pacer has more speed than his equally bred trotting brother?" This question can only be answered, says Clark's Horse Review, by studying the nervous organization and physiological muscular action of the animal. The horse, as well as the human, is a double being throughout. The right side of the brain, with the left side of the spinal cord, controls the left side of the body. The left side of the brain and the right lateral half of the cord, the right side. It is a well-known fact in human muscular action that when action is required which calls in play various sets of muscles, that the work can be done better and with less exhaustion where those sets of muscles which are controlled by the same nerve tract are called into requisition at the same moment, then the opposite sets act, in turn resting the former.

The pacer, by his way of going, calls into action simultaneously and in conjunction the entire half of the cerebro-spinal system, thereby gaining more force and resulting in less nerve exhaustion, as the action of both feet on the same side are in unison, and it is this concert of action in the sets of muscles controlled wholly by one-half of the nervous system that bears him forward more rapidly than his brother, the trotter. The trotter uses his opposite fore and hind feet as his motive power, which calls into action a cross nervous stimulation, thereby making the action more intricate and demanding at all times an expending of nerve force from the entire nervous system, leaving no time for rest and recuperation. If the above is the fact, is it strange that the pacer leads his brother in the race? A pure-bred pacer to-day is a novelty, while the trotting bred pacer occupies the field. He shows some endurance, courage and fighting qualities as the equally well bred trotter. He is equal in every respect except in speed, and there he excels; and the only difference is, that it so happened that nature commenced using one-half of the spinal cord to stimulate all of its controlled muscles simultaneously, instead of acting irregularly, as in the trot. The time is here that the common mistake that a pacer must become converted to be valuable will be put aside, and a horse be permitted to assume whatever gait nature adapted him to, and his value will not depend upon any way of going.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

The Handsome and Accomplished Wife of Wurtemberg's Ruler.

The new queen of Wurtemberg is the second wife of King William II., whom he married five years ago. She was Princess Charlotte, the eldest daughter of Prince William of Schamburg-Lippe, a major general in the Austrian



QUEEN OF WURTEMBERG.

army, and the only brother of the Duke Adolphus, now reigning in the principality, from which he derives his name. Both the ducal houses of Waldeck-Pyrmont and Schamburg-Lippe were before this allied with the royal house of Wurtemberg through marriage.

The queen of Wurtemberg was born in 1864, and spent her youth at Ratiboritz and Nachod castles, in Bohemia, where her parents resided. She received, under the eyes of her mother, Princess Bathildis of Anhalt, a most careful education, eight tutors being engaged to teach the seven children--four sons and three daughters--of the family. Thus Queen Charlotte became well read in German and foreign history and literature, an accomplished linguist, musician and amateur artist, but was also taught how to handle a horse and how to drive a pair of fiery Bohemian ponies, not to mention her great personal attractions and the winning ways which endeared her to her future subjects, amongst which she is exceedingly popular.

Highest Bee-Hive in the World.

The highest natural bee-hive in the world is that in Kentucky known as the "mammoth bee-hive." It is in reality a huge cave, the main compartment of which is 150 feet high and whose floor covers ten acres in extent. The hive is of solid rock, the roof of which has been entirely honeycombed by bees.

Mr. Bertrand, a famous French bee-keeper, has hives containing twenty-six frames, double the size of the English standard. The largest bee-keeper in the world is Mr. Harrison, of California, who has 6,000 hives, producing 200,000 pounds of honey yearly. In Greece there are 30,000 hives, producing 3,000,000 pounds of honey yearly; in Denmark, 90,000, producing 2,000,000 pounds; in Russia, 110,000, producing the same; in Belgium, 200,000, producing 5,000,000 pounds; in Holland, 240,000, producing 6,000,000 pounds; in France 550,000, producing 28,000,000 pounds; in Germany, 1,450,000, and in Austria 1,550,000, each producing 40,000,000 pounds of honey. But in the United States there are 2,800,000 hives belonging to 70,000 bee-keepers, and producing 62,000,000 pounds of honey yearly. It has been calculated that a bee must suck 218,750 flowers for every ounce of honey gathered.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Trampled by Horse.

A fatal accident occurred in the railroad yards at Spooner. A stockman in charge of a car load of horses from Illinois en route to Washburn was killed by being trampled upon by one of the horses while asleep in the car. An engine coming down through the yard smashed into the stock car with such force as to knock in the front of the locomotive and damage the car considerably. One of the large horses jumped upon the sleeping stockman, causing death almost instantly.

Highway Robbery.

Herbert Nelson, a merchant of the town of North Cape, while on his way home the other night was robbed by three masked men a short from the scene of the recent train robbery. They jerked him from his wagon, tearing his overcoat from his body, and leaving him of what small change he had in his possession. He hurriedly drove to Franksville, half a mile distant, and gave the alarm, but a search for the desperadoes failed to reveal their whereabouts.

Death of a Youthful Editor.

Miss Josie S. Bolens, local editor of the Port Washington Star, died after a brief illness of heart failure. She was born in Juneau, January 19, 1875, and was buried there. She was probably the youngest editor in the state, having been engaged in active newspaper work for the last three years, and has had sole charge of the Star. She was a daughter of the late E. H. Bolens, at one time state printer.

Death of a Pioneer.

William J. Vincent, an honored and respected citizen of St. Croix Falls, died of paralysis. He settled there in 1848, was county clerk for seven years, county commissioner for eleven years, and a member of the assembly of 1870. He was president of the bank of St. Croix Falls at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and five children, and was in his 62d year.

Trampled to Death by Horses.

John Powers, an old resident of Eau Claire, prominent old fellow and member of the grand army, was instantly killed beneath his horses' feet, his skull being crushed so that the brain was exposed. He was a poor man and leaves a family. He served in the 30th Wisconsin during the war.

Crackenon in Luck.

A daring burglary was committed at Strong's Prairie, the thieves securing about \$1,000. They broke into the store of John Siegel & Son, and drilling a hole in the safe blew it open with dynamite. The indications were that there were two burglars and they escaped, leaving no clue.

Death of Mrs. Reid.

A cablegram received at Appleton announced the death of Mrs. Reid, wife of A. J. Reid, consul to Dublin. Mrs. Reid was a highly accomplished lady and a great favorite in Appleton, where she resided for many years.

The News Contender.

Mrs. Orlean Stram, of Prairie du Chien, dropped dead from heart failure. Efforts will be begun soon towards the erection of a building for the Y. M. C. A. at Marinette.

The residence of a man named Blane, at Wausau, was broken into and \$700 in money taken.

The Hadleyville post office was burglarized and money and postage stamps amounting to \$30 taken.

John Fortigote shot and killed Robert Spalding at Isabel in a quarrel over an armful of wood.

Thomas Monahan, aged 35 years and married, was killed by a piece of falling timber at Beloit.

The First national bank of Platteville has been authorized to begin business. The capital is \$50,000.

Frank McElonis, an Ashland car inspector, was struck by a car and probably fatally injured.

James McFarlane, of Richmond, had his nose broken by a kick from a horse.

Fire burned the Ashland Lime, Salt and Cement Company's dock, causing a loss of \$20,000.

Navigation on the Fox river has been suspended for the season.

All the members of the Pier family, in Milwaukee, comprising father, mother and three daughters, are attorneys at law.

The G. A. R. at Janesville dedicated its new hall.

The Excelsior Brown Stone Company will erect an extensive mill at Ashland.

During the past summer 6 miles of channel have been excavated through Rushford and Berlin.

During the past season \$125,000 worth of cheese has been sold at Berlin.

Capt. Williams, of Mazomanie, died of heart disease. He had sailed on nearly all the oceans of the globe.

The common council at Sheboygan has issued bonds to the extent of \$57,000 for the bridge and harbor fund.

Arrangements have been made for the meeting of Wisconsin Patrons of Industry in Janesville, December 9.

Rev. Henry Doty Maxson, of Menominee, died at the age of 39 years.

John Nelson, late county clerk of Dodge county, died at Juneau from quick consumption, aged 48 years. He served in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin infantry during the war.

Mrs. William McKinley, wife of a farmer living near Beloit, after eating her breakfast went out to the barn and hanged herself.

Rev. John Herzer, for thirteen years pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Plymouth, has been called to a professorship in Concordia college at Springfield, Ill.

The man named Stearns who was bankrupted out of \$600 at West Superior failed to appear in court to prosecute the men. He discovered that the Wisconsin statute provides that anyone losing or winning money at gambling may be fined five times the amount so won or lost. His fine would be \$3,000.

The Christmas WIFE AWAKE.

Is as gay as old Santa Claus himself, and it is a big pack of holiday delights. Its exquisite frontispiece, in color, is from the terra cotta bar relief "Day and Night," by Caroline Hunt Rimmer, daughter of Dr. Rimmer, the late famous Art-Anatomist. Rarely has any thing more beautiful been given in a magazine. Perhaps the story that will attract the most attention is the first one of the "Fair Harvard" series, "Such Stuff as Dreams are Made of," by John Mead Howells, the son of W. D. Howells. The opening story is as delicious and fresh: "How Christmas Came in the Little Black Tent," by Mrs. Charlotte M. Vaille. "Christmas with 'Ole Sherman," is an incident of the war, in which General Sherman figures ingeniously. In her story "The Fairy Content," Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont is at her brightest and best. "Queen Margaret's Needles," by Susan Coolidge, is an historical ballad of Norway. Another fine ballad is "The Fourth Little Boy," by Mary E. Wilkins, fully illustrated. "The War of the Schools," by Capt. G. A. Curtis, U. S. A., is a splendid snow-balling story. "In Arctic Pack-Ice" is a thrilling story by Lieut.-Col. Thorndike, the first in a series of "One-Man's Adventures."

The illustrated papers are interesting: "A Roumanian Princess," by Eleanor Lewis, and "How I became a Seneca Indian," by Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse.

The serials open well: "Jack Breton's Three Months' Service," a war story by Mrs. Maria McIntosh Cox, "The Lance of Kanana," a historical Arabian story by Abd el Ardavan.

Then there are the departments, "Men and Things," "Tangles, and Post-Office, besides many bright pictures and poems.

WINE AWAKE is \$2.40 a year, 20 cts. a number. D. Lothrop Company: Boston.

THINGS NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

The Moral Pointed Out Is, Always Eat With Your Eyes Shut.

A well-fed man, whose watch-chain might easily have lain across the front of his vest without being fast at either end, stepped outside the lobby of a down-town hotel yesterday afternoon, picking his teeth in a very self-satisfied manner.

"You seem to feel good," remarked a friend, looking him over.

"I do, indeed," returned his rotund friend; "I've just had a famous bit of English plum-pudding, with brandy sauce, and that's a favorite dish with me."

"You didn't see any plums in it, did you?" queried the first speaker.

"Well, no; you see—"

"Yes, I see—they made it of dried currants, didn't they?"

"Ye—es—that is—"

"I know—I know. And the cook—he's a Frenchman, I believe?"

"—I—I—really—"

"Exactly; and that brandy sauce—didn't it look and taste very much like liquor and water with a few drops of poor whisky in it?"

May be it did, but the inquisitive epicure will never know. The man who liked English plum-pudding made by a Frenchman out of raisins and dried currants had fled.—Chicago Mail.

OVERDRAFT.

A Texas lawyer returned to his home tired and worn out.

"You look tired, dear, I suppose you have had a hard day's work again in court," said his wife.

"Yes, I am very tired, I've had a difficult case, but I've won it."

"You had better take a cup of tea and then go to bed and take a good night's rest."

"No rest for me to-night. I'll have to sit up and watch the stable with a shot-gun to see that the carriage horse is not stolen."

"Why, who is going to steal it?"

"You see I was defending one of the worst horse thieves in Western Texas this afternoon, and I cleared him. He is foot-loose, now, and I am afraid the double-dyed scoundrel will come around to-night and steal my horse."—Texas Sifters.

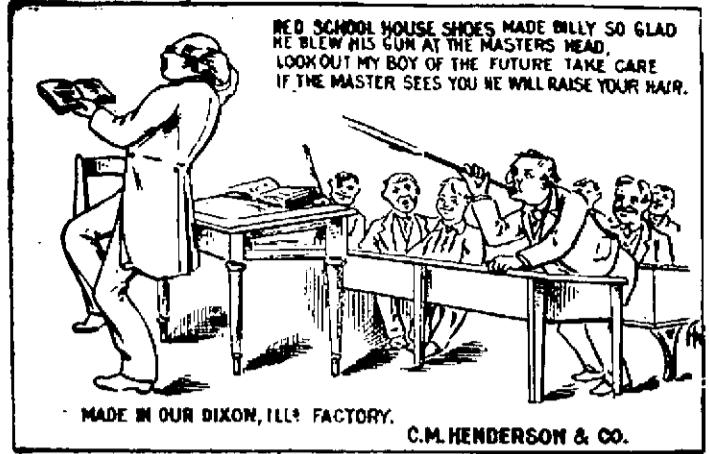
SWEET APPLE PUDDING.

Pare, core and slice enough juicy sweet apples to fill a pint bowl. Heat a quart of new milk to scalding point in a double boiler. Pour it hot over one cupful of good granulated cornmeal, and beat very thoroughly to remove all lumps. Return to the double boiler, and cook until the meal is set. The batter should then be about the consistency of corn mush. Remove from the fire, add a pint of cold milk and the sliced apples, one-third a cup of sugar or molasses, and a teaspoonful of flour braided with a very little milk. Turn all into a deep earthen crock or pudding dish, and bake slowly from three to four hours, stirring frequently during the first hour. It should be moderately browned on top when done.—Good Health.

The wheelwright should be selected as spokesman for the trades unions.—Washington Star.

ONE ENJOYS.

FOR SALE BY
SPAFFORD & COLE



Watch this space next week for an announcement of our Fall and Winter Dry Goods. Still selling and delivering Groceries.

'TIS NOT THE CLOTHES

That makes the man, but it's the Clothes that fit him for Company. Good Woolens, properly fitted, will transform a tramp to a gentleman. In appearance anyway.

THERE'S LITTLE EXCUSE

For not looking presentable when prices for goods are where they are. The Best lot of fall and winter suiting in the city. A perfect fit and the quality guaranteed.

E. RITZMAN, TAILOR,

Over Stern's Store, Brown-st., Rhinelander, Wis.

O. F. Wissler

MAKER OF FINE

CIGARS

The "Soo" and O. F. W.
ARE OUR SPECIALTIES.

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THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,

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MERCHANT & TAILOR.**

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

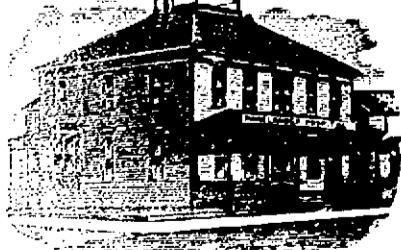
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A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For \$6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury, during the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on his hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

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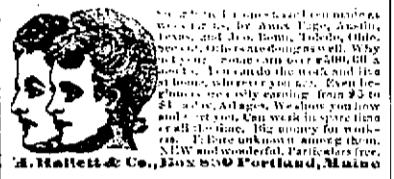
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